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EXAMINER
BRIER, JEFFERY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/526,441	AHMED, KAMRAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeffery A. Brier	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 November 2001 and 04 February 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 March 2000* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5 .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because portions of the abstract are describing the prior art. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

2. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:
(1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
(2) if an article, its method of making;
(3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
(4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
(5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On page 4 line 2 "portion respect" should be "portion with respect to";

On page 7 line 28 "Figure 3" should be "Figure 2"; and

Figure 3 lacks a detailed description.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required:

Claims 3 and 23 claim a step of filtering said portion to provide for an image not illustrating coarse pixels. The specification at page 4 line 10 and page 10 line 4 briefly mentions filtering, but, it does not describe filtering which produces an image which does not have coarse pixels. The specification needs to describe the claimed functionality of the filtering without adding new matter into the specification.

Claims 4 and 24 claim said user input further defines a user's choice of filtering or non-filtering. The specification at page 10 line 4 briefly mentions enabling filtering, but, it does not describe using user input to enable the filtering. The specification needs to describe the claimed user selection of the filtering without adding new matter into the specification.

Drawings

5. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description:

backend scalers 14 described on page 6 line 28 and page 11 line 11 (1 of the amended paragraph) are not shown in figures 7 and 8; and

3D drawing engine 60 described on page 9 line 30 needs to have the reference numeral 60 added to figure 1. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are

required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

6. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 70 and 71 (refer to figures 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8). A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

7. The drawings are objected to because:

Figure 6 was not provided by applicant, it is referred to on page 6 line 1 and it is not described in the detailed description; and

Figure 2 needs reference numerals for each of steps and the specification needs to include any added reference numerals.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

8. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities: It lacks a period. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 17 and dependent claim 18 are indefinite because at line 5 of claim 17 "said at least two fractional portions" lacks antecedent basis in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

12. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 15, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tachibana et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,288,702. Tachibana teaches a system which allows the user to view a desired area in an enlarged area. A detailed analysis of the claims follows.

Claim 1:

Tachibana teaches a method of controlling a display controller (19) system (figure 1) to provide a display surface zoom (figure 6), said display controller system having a main surface memory and at least one zoom display device, the method comprising the steps of: receiving user input defining coordinates (figure 5) of a fixed position frame portion within said main surface memory (the values input into the utility program affects the memory allocation, column 7 lines 37-50 and column 8 lines 35-49); determining a resolution of said at least one zoom display device (column 8 lines 35-41) and adjusting an aspect ratio of said portion defined by said user input to correspond to said resolution (column 8 lines 38-41); programming said display controller system to implement said display surface zoom (column 8 lines 38-41); scaling said portion of said main surface memory in said display controller system (column 8 lines 38-41); converting said scaled portion of said main surface memory into a display signal in said display controller system (column 8 lines 45-49); and outputting said display signal from said display controller system to said at least one zoom display device (19 and 21, column 5 lines 17-24).

Claim 2:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of converting includes incorporating a representation of a cursor (caret 39 shown in figures 2, 6, 10A an d 10B and described at column 5 lines 35-57) in said display signal, said cursor having a position defined by a cursor position memory (controlled by the operating system, column 8 lines 14-17) used for said main surface memory.

Claim 3:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a step of filtering (the enlargement process is a filtering process) said portion to provide for an image not illustrating coarse pixels (figures 2, 6, 10A and 10B show enlarged characters which do not have coarse pixels).

Claim 5:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said user input further includes a cursor control device input (mouse 17, keyboard 16) used to control a cursor (caret 39), and said portion (figure 6 dotted line 40) is caused to be dragged or moved over said main surface memory by movement of said cursor.

Claim 6:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling (enlargement) comprises using a drawing engine (the operating system in conjunction with the CPU is a drawing engine) associated with said display controller system to scale said portion into a buffer (VRAM 20, column 5 line 19).

Claim 15:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of receiving user input comprises: receiving input defining at least two portions (figure 10A and 10B, windows 37a and 37b) of said main display surface to be selectively displayed on one of said at least one zoom display device; and receiving input selecting one of said at least two portions (when the caret 39 is in window 37a the zoomed window 38 shows a portion of window 37a and when the caret is in window 37b the zoomed window 38 shows a portion of window 37b) of said main display surface to be displayed on said one of said at least one zoom display device.

Claim 17:

Tachibana teaches with reference to figures 10A and 10B the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of receiving user input further comprises: associating said input defining said at least one said portion with one of a plurality of application programs, wherein said step of receiving input selecting one of said at least two fractional portions comprises determining which one of a plurality of application programs (37a or 37b) is currently active (the window is active when the caret is in the window) and providing output to said main surface memory in order to select from at least one of said portions of said main display surface associated with the application program currently outputting to said main display surface.

Claim 18:

Tachibana teaches the method as claimed in claim 17, wherein a change in application program currently active (moving the caret form window 37a to 37b changes the currently active program) and outputting to said main display surface is detected and caused to automatically change selection of said at least one of said at least two fractional portions.

13. Claims 1-3, 5-10, 21-23 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kita, U.S. Patent No. 5,172,103. Kita describes a system which allows a user to select a portion of an image to be enlarged and display the enlarged portion on either the same display in a window illustrated in figure 8 or displays images for comparison on different displays, figure 6. A detailed analysis of the claims follows.

Claim 1:

Kita teaches a method of controlling a display controller system to provide a display surface zoom, said display controller system having a main surface memory and at least one zoom display device (figure 8 window 304 or second display 25'), the method comprising the steps of: receiving user input defining coordinates of a fixed position frame portion (the size of window 304 or the size of second display 25') within said main surface memory; determining a resolution of said at least one zoom display device and adjusting an aspect ratio of said portion defined by said user input to correspond to said resolution (enlargement processing is described at column 5 line 54 to column 6 line 28 for the second display 25' and at column 6 lines 29-52 for window

304); programming said display controller system to implement said display surface zoom (figures 2 and 6, console 26 allows the user to input parameters which program display controller 28 to enlarge the selected portion of the image); scaling said portion of said main surface memory in said display controller system (figures 2 and 6, display controller 28 and enlargement processor 22 comprise the display controller system); converting said scaled portion of said main surface memory into a display signal in said display controller system (figures 2 and 6, frame memory 23 and D/A converter converts the scaled portion into a display signal); and outputting said display signal from said display controller system (figures 2 and 6) to said at least one zoom display device (window 304 on display 25 or second display 25').

Claim 2:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of converting includes incorporating a representation of a cursor (the broken line portion of image 303, described at column 6 lines 38-39) in said display signal, said cursor having a position defined by a cursor position memory (inherent) used for said main surface memory.

Claim 3:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a step of filtering (the enlargement process is a filter process) said portion to provide for an image not illustrating coarse pixels (window 304 shows an enlarged portion of the image without coarse pixels).

Claim 5:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said user input further includes a cursor control device input (inherently console 26) used to control a cursor (broken line portion), and said portion is caused to be dragged or moved over said main surface memory by movement of said cursor (inherent, otherwise how does the user place the broken line portion around the portion of the image that the user needs to enlarge).

Claim 6:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using a drawing engine (display controller 28 and enlargement processor 22) associated with said display controller system to scale said portion into a buffer (frame buffer 23).

Claim 7:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using a backend scaler (enlargement processor 22 is a backend scaler because it does not require the source of the image data to perform the scaling) associated with said display controller system to scale said portion.

Claim 8:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 7, wherein said scaling further comprises using a backend scaler associated with said display controller system to scale a hardware cursor (a cursor is inherent, otherwise how does the user place the broken line portion around the portion of the image that the user needs to enlarge) associated with said portion.

Claim 9:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said scaling further comprises using a drawing engine (enlargement processor can be considered a drawing engine because it is drawing through the enlargement process lines and curves) associated with said display controller system to scale a hardware cursor (a cursor is inherent, otherwise how does the user place the broken line portion around the portion of the image that the user needs to enlarge) associated with said portion into a separate hardware cursor buffer.

Claim 10:

Kita teaches the method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said scaling further comprises using a drawing engine associated with said display controller system to scale a hardware cursor associated with said portion and overlay it onto said buffer (the output of the enlargement processor is stored in a frame memory 23).

Claim 21:

Kita teaches a method of controlling a display controller system to provide a display surface zoom, said display controller system having a main surface memory and at least one zoom display device (window 304), the method comprising the steps of: receiving user input defining coordinates of a fractional portion of said main surface memory to be scaled and displayed (broken line portion of image 303, column 6 lines 36-39), said fractional portion being a noninteger fraction (inherently integer fractions and noninteger fractions are chosen in Kita) of said main surface memory; determining a resolution of said at least one zoom display device and adjusting an aspect ratio of said portion defined by said user input to correspond to said resolution (column 6 lines 44-46 in conjunction with column 3 line 56 to column 4 line 12); programming said display controller system to implement said display surface zoom (figures 2 and 6, console 26 allows the user to input parameters which program display controller 28 to enlarge the selected portion of the image) ; scaling said portion of said main surface memory; converting said scaled portion of said main surface memory into a display signal (figures 2 and 6, frame memory 23 and D/A converter converts the scaled portion into a display signal); and outputting said display signal to said at least one zoom display device (window 304 on display 25).

Claim 22:

This claim is similar to claim 2 and is rejected for the same reasons that clam 2 is rejected.

Claim 23:

This claim is similar to claim 3 and is rejected for the same reasons that clam 3 is rejected.

Claims 25-27:

These claims are similar to claims 5-7 and are rejected for the same reasons that clams 5-7 is rejected.

14. Claims 1-7, 12, 15, 16 and 19-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipate by Chang et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,027,110. Chang describes a system where a user selects portions of the displayed image for full screen display, column 1 lines 52-65. A detailed analysis of the claims follows.

Claim 1:

Chang teaches a method of controlling a display controller system (10) to provide a display surface zoom (column 1 lines 61-65, column 4 lines 7-22), said display controller system having a main surface memory (DRAM memory, column 5 lines 58-62) and at least one zoom display device (160-1 to 160-N), the method comprising the steps of: receiving user input defining coordinates of a fixed position frame portion within said main surface memory (column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 8); determining a resolution of said at least one zoom display device (column 4 lines 22-36) and adjusting an aspect ratio of said portion defined by said user input to correspond to said

resolution (column 4 lines 19-22); programming said display controller system to implement said display surface zoom(graphics system processors 150-1 to 150-N); scaling said portion of said main surface memory in said display controller system (column 4 lines 37-60); converting said scaled portion of said main surface memory into a display signal in said display controller system (form 1551 to 155-N a display signal is sent to displays 160- to 160-N); and outputting said display signal from said display controller system to said at least one zoom display device.

Claim 2:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of converting includes incorporating a representation of a cursor (User marks the portion of the displayed image to be enlarged) in said display signal, said cursor having a position defined by a cursor position memory used for said main surface memory.

Claim 3:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a step of filtering (the enlargement/reduction process is a filter) said portion to provide for an image not illustrating coarse pixels (in the full resolution mode the image is high resolution, thus lacks coarse pixels).

Claim 4:

Chang teaches the user selecting high resolution, no filtering, and low resoltion mode, filtering at column 6 lines 27-44. Thus, Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 3, wherein said user input further defines a user's choice of filtering or non-filtering.

Claim 5:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said user input further includes a cursor control device input used to control a cursor (loupe, column 7 line 64 to column 8 line 8), and said portion is caused to be dragged or moved over said main surface memory by movement of said cursor.

Claim 6:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using a drawing engine (graphics system processor) associated with said display controller system (10) to scale said portion into a buffer.

Claim 7:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said scaling comprises using a backend scaler (graphics system processors 150-1 to 150-N are backend scalers since they can toggle from high resolution to low resolution, column 6 lines 27-44) associated with said display controller system to scale said portion.

Claim 12:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said display controller system comprises a single display (one display unit may be used), and said user input causes said single display to switch between displaying said portion and displaying essentially all of said main surface memory (column 4 lines 19-22), whereby said zoom is provided independently of an application program.

Claim 15:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of receiving user input comprises: receiving input defining at least two portions (column 5 lines 24-36) of said main display surface to be selectively displayed on one of said at least one zoom display device; and receiving input selecting one of said at least two portions of said main display surface to be displayed on said one of said at least one zoom display device (the number of portions displayed on each display is dependent upon the resolution of the display devices 160-1 to 160-4, column 4 lines 25-29).

Claim 16:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 15, wherein said user input causes a toggling between said portions (when the user presses the VIEW button, column 5 lines 25-36, and then presses the LOW RES button, column 6 lines 27-43, toggling between the portion occurs).

Claim 19:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said step of receiving user input comprises: receiving input defining a plurality of portions of said main display surface to be selectively displayed on different zoom display devices (16 portions selected, column 5 lines 24-52); and receiving input selecting one of said portions of said main display surface to be displayed on each one of said zoom display devices (the number of portions displayed on each display is dependent upon the resolution of the display devices 160-1 to 160-4, column 4 lines 25-29).

Claim 20:

Chang teaches the method as claimed in claim 19, wherein said user input causes a toggling between said portions (when the user presses the VIEW button, column 5 lines 25-36, and then presses the LOW RES button, column 6 lines 27-43, toggling between the portion occurs).

Claims 21-26:

Claims 21-26 are similar to claims 1-5 and are rejected for the same reasons that claims 1-5 are rejected.

15. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 21-23, 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nishikawa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,539,426. Nishikawa describes a system where portions of the displayed image are selected by a user. The selected image is selected with a cursor and one selected the image portion

corresponding to one block shown in figure 2 is enlarged based upon window width, window level, and filtering parameters, column 4 lines 60-63. The enlarged image and the original image may be displayed on a single display in non overlapping windows, column 4 lines 20-22, or it may be displayed entirely on one screen, column 4 lines 25-29, or it may be displayed on a second display, column 4 lines 12-16.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tachibana et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,288,702, and in view of Tsujido et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,300,948.

Claim 11 claims: *The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein said image data is stored alternatingly in one of a plurality of buffers, said step of converting comprising reading said image data alternatingly from one of said buffers so as to reduce image flicker and ensure complete buffer update before displaying.*

Tachibana teaches a VRAM 20 for storing the image data prior to displaying the image data. Tachibana does not mention if double buffering is being used in this system.

However, double buffering is a well known technique for accumulating image data prior to sending the image data to the display in order to reduce image flicker. Tsujido at column 2 line 66 to column 3 line 4 describes a double buffer used to the same reasons that applicant is using the double buffer.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants invention to use double buffering in Tachibana because this will reduce unpleasant image flicker.

18. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishikawa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,539,426, and in view of Kita, U.S. Patent No. 5,172,103.

Claim 14 claims *The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein said second display has a different image resolution than an image resolution of said first display, said converting comprising automatically adjusting an image resolution of said signal representing said portion to match said image resolution of said second display.*

Nishikawa teaches displaying on one display the image to be selected and displaying on a second display the selected image portion displayed in an enlarged size, column 4 lines 12-16.

Nishsikawa fails to consider using different monitors for the first and second displays.

Kita teaches displaying selected portions of an image on two monitors of differing sizes. Kita teaches how to compensate for the differences so the displayed

images are displayed at the size they are intended to be displayed so accurate comparisons of the enlarged portions may be made by the user.

In view of Kita it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants invention to utilize different monitors in Nishikawa in order to make Nishikawa's system more versatile so the user does not have to have identical monitors connected to the system and because this would allow the use of smaller and cheaper monitors in the system.

Conclusion

19. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Hama et al, U.S. Patent No. 4,751,507 teaches selecting a portion of an image and then enlarging and displaying the selected portion.

Biggs, U.S. Patent No. 5,886,682, teaches enlarging images by non-integer multiples.

20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffery A. Brier whose telephone number is (703) 305-4723. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 6:30 to 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached at (703) 305-4713).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

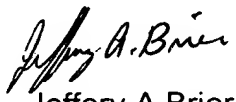
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



Jeffery A Brier
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2672